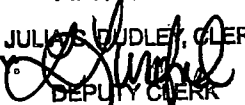


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
ABINGDON DIVISION

APR 24 2018  
JULIAN DUDLEY, CLERK  
BY:  DEPUTY CLERK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

BRENDA TURNER,

Defendant.

)  
)  
) Case No. 1:01CR00075-002  
)

) **OPINION AND ORDER**  
)

) By: James P. Jones  
) United States District Judge  
)

The defendant, a federal inmate sentenced by this court, proceeding pro se, has filed a motion seeking a judicial recommendation that the defendant be placed in a community corrections center or home confinement for the maximum time permissible under the law. For the following reasons, the motion will be denied.

I decline to recommend that the Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") amend the manner in which a defendant serves the sentence. While the Second Chance Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-199, title II, § 251(a), 122 Stat. 657, 692-93 (2008), codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(1), (2), directed and expanded the BOP's authority to permit alternative prerelease custody, the BOP has the sole discretion in deciding whether to place a prisoner in a community corrections center or home confinement, and if so, for how long. *See id.* at § 251(4). The BOP adopted regulations implementing the Second Chance Act, codified at 28 C.F.R. §§ 570.20-

.22, effective October 21, 2008. Both the statute and the regulations instruct the BOP to make a determination on the amount of time a prisoner should spend in alternative custody “on an individual basis.” 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(6)(B); 28 C.F.R. § 570.22. I believe that the BOP is in the best position to make this determination without advice from the court.

Accordingly, it is hereby **ORDERED** that the defendant’s motion is DENIED.

ENTER: April 24, 2018

/s/ James P. Jones  
United States District Judge